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ABSTRACT

This updated search of the ERIC system, "Dissertation Abstracts", and the journal literature yielded 17 documents which focus on methods of viewing the aging and the extent to which programs and counselors themselves are effective in contributing to the enrichment of the later years. (SD)

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searchlight

Relevant Resources in High Interest Areas

11U UPDATE SEARCH

Compiled by Ronald R. Kopita

September 1973

This search focuses on methods of viewing the aging and the extent to which programs and counselors themselves are effective in contributing to the enrichment of the later years.
(17 document abstracts retrieved)

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Counseling the Aging

Introduction

This information packet, prepared by the ERIC Counseling and Personnel Services Center, is intended to alert the user to a body of literature on a topic of current interest to counselors. It identifies research reports that have been cited in the Educational Resources Information Center's (ERIC) publication, Research in Education (RIE), in Dissertation Abstracts International, and in ERIC's Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE) from July 1971 through March 1973.

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Journal Articles

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ERIC Documents

ED 058 552 AC 012 273

Sainer, Janet S. Zander, Mary L.

SERVE: Older Volunteers in Community Service. A New Role and a New Resource.

Community Service Society of New York, N.Y.

Spons Agency—Administration on Aging (D-HEW), Washington, D.C.

Pub Date Sep 71

Note—367p.

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$13.16

Descriptors—Attitudes, Community Agencies (Public), *Community Service Programs, Cultural Enrichment, Demonstration Projects, Health Services, *Human Resources, Interpersonal Relationship, Leadership, Motivation Techniques, *Older Adults, Questionnaires, Recruitment, Resources, *Role Perception, Social Workers, Socioeconomic Status, Surveys, Task Performance, Urban Areas, *Volunteers, Welfare Services

Identifiers—*Project SERVE

This document reports on a demonstration project using older volunteers in community service in one area of a large city. Questions for which answers were sought include: (1) What type of activities might older adults be given that would be both meaningful and useful; (2) What kinds of community agencies would use the services of volunteers most effectively; (3) How can older adults be motivated in the direction of community service; (4) How can those who will benefit from volunteer service be recruited and retained; and (5) What sort of volunteer workers will older persons be? An exploratory survey was conducted to: (1) gather data about the older adult population in the area, (2) determine what opportunities were available for older volunteers in health, welfare, and educational and cultural agencies, and (3) assess the potential for recruiting older adults. Findings include: (1) Older persons are willing and able to volunteer on a regular basis if agency needs are real, if appropriate assignments are available, if transportation is provided, and if staff leadership is present on an ongoing basis; (2) Volunteers of low socioeconomic status can be recruited and retained; (3) Persons in their seventies had excellent attendance and a high retention rate; (4) Most volunteers functioned consistently and well; (5) The major reasons for volunteering were need for social contacts and to find a useful and satisfying instrumental role; (6) A program of volunteer service requires step-by-step development over a period of time and grows out of a personal appeal. (CK)

ED 059 461 AC 012 333

Career Counseling and Follow-up Study, Spring 1971.

Pacific Heights Adult School, San Francisco, Calif.

Pub Date 71

Note—43p.

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—*Adult Counseling, Age Differences, *Career Planning, Community Colleges, *Counseling Programs, Followup Studies, *Occupational Guidance, Older Adults, Questionnaires, Sex Differences, Tables (Data), *Vocational Counseling, Young Adults

This follow-up study of participants in the Career Workshop of the Pacific Heights Adult School is based on 117 responses to 453 questionnaires mailed in the Spring of 1971. Responses were analyzed by categories and numerical responses to the questions asked. The categories were: age, education, employment, occupations, occupations and education, years on job, different jobs, student use of other services, and positive and negative statemets. Results of the study show: (1) more women than men seek counseling; (2) the Career Workshop is the only counseling available to many adults; (3) there is a movement from job to job by those of high school and college experience, with both seemingly working in the same occupations; (4) the Career Workshop is of great value to adults of all educational levels. Three appendixes contain: A. Statement of the Problem; Questionnaire Schedule; B. Tables of participants' responses; C. Evaluation--Career Workshop 1971. The schedule for the eight meetings of the workshop concludes the report. (DB)

Journal Articles

EJ 056 512 380 CG 504 349

Counseling the Aging Buckley, Mary. *Personnel and Guidance Journal*, v50 n9, pp755-758, May 72

*Counseling, *Older Adults, *Personal Growth, *Counselor Role, Helping Relationship

The author describes her counseling style with the aging, which is designed to provide an atmosphere of understanding and sharing in order to foster their growth. (Author)

EJ 062 469 380 VT 503 963

Problems of Retirement: Some Considerations for Future Rehabilitation Programming Currie, Lawrence E., *Rehabilitation Research and Practice Review*, v2 n2, pp17-24, spr 71

*Vocational Rehabilitation, *Rehabilitation Counseling, *Counselor Role, *Retirement, *Adjustment (To Environment), Older Adults, Middle Aged, Research Reviews (Publications), Leisure Time, Hobbies

Journal Articles

EJ 048 014 490 CG 503 831
Activating A Code of Ethics Bancroft, John F., *Personnel and Guidance Journal*, v50 n4, pp260, Dec 71
*Ethics, *Counselor Functions, *Counselor Role, *Counselor Qualifications, Counselors

EJ 048 016 490 CG 503 834
Privilege and the Counseling Profession Bangs, Arthur J., *Personnel and Guidance Journal*, v50 n4, pp270-275, Dec 71
*Ethics, *Counselor Role, *Standards, *Confidential Records, *Legal Responsibility, Counselors, Counseling, Professional Recognition
By common law, attorneys possess the right of privileged communication. Whether or not the counselor client relationship should also be entitled to the privilege is a matter that generates argument. This article examines the significance of the privilege, and some of the reasons both for and against its extension. (Author)

EJ 048 018 490 CG 503 843
Ethical Practice: Foundations and Emerging Issues Beck, Carlton E., *Personnel and Guidance Journal*, v50 n4, pp320-325, Dec 71
*Standards, *Counselor Performance, *Counselor Role, *Ethics, Counseling, Counselors
Ethical practice in counseling should mean more than remedying past mistakes. Counselors must give certain philosophical and procedural questions constant attention to check on the validity for the present of long held ideas. In this way emerging issues can be identified before impossible situations are created. (Author)

EJ 047 290 230 CG 503 835
Problems in Privileged Communication Boyd, Robert E.; Heinsen, Richard D., *Personnel and Guidance Journal*, v50 n4, pp276-279, Dec 71
*Therapeutic Environment, *Counselor Role, *Confidential Records, *Ethics, *Legal Problems, Counselors, Counselor Performance, Legal Responsibility
The authors conclude that statutory protection of privilege is not a carte blanche protection; rather it affords the counselors a diminished degree of dependence upon judicial discretion. (Author)

EJ 048 158 020 HE 502 796
Student Records: Uses and Abuses Dressel, Paul L., *College and University*, v47 n1, pp48-62, F 71
*Information Processing, *Confidential Records, *Student Records, *Records (Forms), *Case Records, Information Storage, Higher Education

EJ 051 228 490 CG 504 009
Implications of Privileged Communication Laws for Counselors Gade, Eldon M., *School Counselor*, v19 n3, pp150-152, Jan 72
*Counselor Role, *Ethics, *Confidentiality, *Professional Recognition, *Legislation, Legal Responsibility, Counseling Effectiveness

EJ 047 720 330 CG 503 841
The Russell Sage Guidelines; Reactions From the Field Goslin, David D., *Personnel and Guidance Journal*, v50 n4, pp311-317, Dec 71
*Counseling Services, *Student Records, *Confidential Records, *Information Storage, *Information Services, Guidelines, Information Dissemination
Guidelines for the Collection, Maintenance, and Dissemination of Pupil Records, published in 1970, was widely distributed in schools throughout the country. Reactions to the report in counseling circles ranged from enthusiastic approval to violent disagreement. This article presents some answers to them. (Author)

EJ 048 015 490 CG 503 832
Counselors, Confidences, and The Civil Liberties of Clients Ladd, Edward T., *Personnel and Guidance Journal*, v50 n4, pp261-268, Dec 71
*Ethics, *Therapeutic Environment, *Civil Liberties, *Confidential Records, *Counselor Performance, Counselors, Student Records, Standards, Counselor Role
Counselors can injure counselees by prying, by passing information along, and by using privileged information as a basis for recommendations to others. Although counselors are not usually sympathetic to a legalistic approach, it is from our constitutional traditions that we can best deduce the kinds of protection that we need. (Author)

EJ 048 013 490 CG 503 830
Are Ethics Different in Different Settings? Patterson, C. H., *Personnel and Guidance Journal*, v50 n4, pp254-259, Dec 71
*Standards, *Ethics, *Confidential Records, *Therapeutic Environment, *Counselors, Counselor Acceptance, Counseling, Counselor Role
Practicing counselors may interpret ethical obligations differently according to their work settings. This article focuses on one of the problems related to the nature of the client population and the counseling setting: What rights of confidentiality do minors have against disclosure to their parents? (Author)

EJ 048 017 490 CG 503 840
The Law and Counselor Ethics Ware, Martha L., *Personnel and Guidance Journal*, v50 n4, pp305-310, Dec 71
*Ethics, *Counselor Role, *Standards, *Legal Problems, Legal Responsibility, Counselors, Counselor Functions
Counselors cannot look only to the law to solve their professional problems in dealing with information about students. Nevertheless, they must understand confidentiality, privilege, and privacy in the context of ethical standards and legal requirements if they are to meet their responsibilities to clients, the profession, and to themselves. (Author)

Doctoral Dissertations

Caramella, Richard Joseph. INCREASING PERCEIVED INTERPERSONAL COMPETENCE WITH NONPROFESSIONALS IN A HELPING ROLE: A PRIMARY PREVENTIVE APPROACH. University of Houston, 1972. Available from University Microfilm, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 (Order No. 72-32.698)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of an interpersonal communications model as a training procedure for non-professionals in a helping role. The theoretical assumptions underlying the training method were based on an interpersonal communications model developed by Ernest Beier. Thirty male dormitory advisors were randomly assigned to an experimental and control group. The experimental group participated in a 12 hour training block, using Beier's model. The 12 hour block was divided into 3 weekly sessions of 4 hours and included: (a) a detailed presentation and discussion of Beier's model, (b) a video taped presentation of various types of communication processes, and (c) various role playing situations concerning typical dorm problems. During the following 2 weeks, the trainees parcicipated in 2 follow up sessions. The control group participated in three weekly leadership training sessions of 4 hours each which included: (a) a discussion of various leadership theories, (b) training experiences which exemplified the different approaches, and (c) a lecture and exercises concerning group decision making processes. Following the three sessions, two weekly follow up sessions were conducted. Upon completion of the training, the advisors were administered the Barrett-Lennard Relationship Inventory Scale (RI) as a self perception instrument. Four weeks later, students rated their advisors using the RI scale and the Role Appropriateness Scale. Results of the t-tests indicated that there were significant differences between the group means as to: (a) the self perceptions of the trainees as measured by the RI scale on the variables of Regard and Congruence, (b) the perceptions of students concerning their advisors as measured by the RI scale on the variable of Empathy, and (c) the perceptions of students concerning their advisors as measured by the Role Appropriateness Scale on the variable of Dormitory Living. The assumption that an understanding of the communication process would enhance the interpersonal competence of nonprofessionals was verified for the variables of Regard, Congruence, and Empathy on the RI scale and for the variable of Dormitory Living on the Role Appropriateness Scale. Certain implications and questions were raised by these results. The apparent inconsistency between the perceptions of the advisors and students may have been due to a more global relationship than that found in therapy. Consequently, the advisors were not able to discriminate between the behaviors involved in Regard, Congruence and Empathy. This suggested that the evaluation instruments used in therapy may not be appropriate for preventive programs. The results concerning the Role Appropriateness Scale indicated the necessity for further research to determine what problems are relevant to the role of dormitory advisors. The purpose of the research would be to determine if perceptions of interpersonal competence are contaminated by role perception. It was recommended that: (1) this study be replicated to test the validity of Beier's model as a training procedure in primary preventive programs; (2) Further research be conducted investigating the development of new evaluation criteria for preventive programs.

Conn, Robert Howard. A STUDY OF ADULT EDUCATION PREFERENCES OF OLDER AGE RESIDENTS IN SELECTED RETIRMENT RESIDENCES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The George Washington University, 1972. Available from University Microfilms, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 (Order No. 72-19,727)

The purposes of this study were to survey and analyze adult education preferences of older-age residents who live in retirement residences in the District of Columbia, according to age, sex, education, and length of stay in retirement residences, and to survey and analyze the preferences of these residents concerning days, hours, and locations for adult education. A review of the literature included information on academic background of the aged, potential of the aged to take part in adult education, adult education activities of the aged, socioeconomic factors and diseases which affect adult education of the aged, and retirement residences for older-age persons. The following hypotheses were tested: (1) Adult education preferences among the aged who live in retirement residences vary according to sex, age, educational level, and length of stay in a retirement residence, (2) Adult education scheduling preferences for days of the week, hours of the day, and selected locations vary among the aged who live in retirement residences, according to sex, age, educational level, and length of stay in retirement residences. A survey instrument was designed and taken to each of 100 residents, randomly selected, who lived in retirement residences in the District of Columbia. Data were collected, compiled, and analyzed by chi-square. More respondents participate in Hobbies and Recreation than in any other adult education category. Given one choice of adult education, more respondents--regardless of sex, age group, educational level, and length of stay in retirement residence--choose Hobbies and Recreation than any other adult education category. The second largest number of male respondents, female respondents, respondents 75 years of age and older, respondents with high school and college educations, and respondents who have lived in retirement residences three years and longer choose Religious Education. An equal number of respondents with college educations who choose Religious Education also choose Personal Development. The second largest number of respondents 65 to 74 years of age and those with elementary school educations choose Home and Family Life. The second largest number of respondents who have lived in retirement residences less than three years choose the academic category. Given a single choice of the day that is best for adult education, Wednesdays are chosen by more respondents than any other day, regardless of sex, age group, or educational level. Wednesdays are also chosen by the largest number of respondents who have lived in retirement residences less than three years. Mondays are chosen by the largest number of respondents who have lived in retirement residences three years or longer. Additional data on choices made by respondents are presented. Given one choice of the best hour for adult education, more respondents--regardless of age group, educational level, or length of stay in a retirement residence--choose 10 to 11 A.M., followed by 2 to 3 P.M., and 9 to 10 A.M. Female respondents agree with these choices, but male respondents choose hours in this order: 2 to 3 P.M., 10 to 11 A.M., and 9 to 10 A.M. Given one choice of the location that is best for adult education, more respondents--regardless of sex, age group, educational level, or length of stay in a retirement residence--choose the Retirement Residence. The hypotheses were partially supported, but the reader is cautioned that because of the large number of chi-square analyses computed, some of the significant differences may be spurious.

Tanner, Francis Henry. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF WYOMING ADULTS AGE SIXTY-FIVE AND OVER. University of Wyoming, 1972. Available from University Microfilms, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 (Order No. 72-32,801)

This study was conducted to provide an overview of the educational activities of Wyoming's senior citizens during the year prior to November, 1971. It was part of a statewide study conducted to determine the status of the elderly in Wyoming in preparation for the 1971 White House Conference on Aging. The overview of participation in adult education was concerned with the type of subjects studied, the method of instruction employed, the sponsoring institution, the amount of time spent in learning situation, and the length of the learning experience. A secondary purpose of the study was to provide a source for comparison with other studies of a similar or related nature. Interviews were conducted with 1042 senior citizens from randomly selected enumeration districts from throughout the state. Of these 1042 individuals, 107 were found to have participated in some form of continuing education during the preceding year. Various personal and socio-economic characteristics were examined as they related to participation in adult education. The variables which were found to be significantly related, at either the .01 or .05 level, to participation were: (1) level of education, (2) labor force status, (3) attendance at meetings of clubs or informal groups, (4) satisfaction with life, (5) income, (6) ownership of home, (7) ownership of car, (8) ownership of stock, bonds, or saving account, and (9) indebtedness. Variables which were not significantly related were: (1) age, (2) sex, (3) subjective view of health compared to age mates, (4) value of major property holdings, and (5) type of dwelling unit. Major findings of the study were: (1) older people participated in religious instruction and hobbies and recreational subjects more often than in other subject areas, (2) community organizations, including churches, were the major sponsoring institutions, (3) the public schools did not provide instruction for any of the elderly in the sample, and (4) the vast majority, 89.7 per cent of older people in the sample did not participate in any form of educational activity during the year studied.

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